

minds governing the movements of the Confederate armies.

With the knowledge which General Lee already possesses and the bird's-eye and impartial view of the situation imparted to him this morning by the Journal correspondent, he will go to Cuba as thoroughly equipped as possible with preliminary information. These will enter into his direct work with a most intelligent understanding of the situation there.

In his statement to Secretary of State Olney, Mr. Lawrence covered many points which have been disputed and confirmed the statements already published in the Journal concerning the inexcusable brutality of Captain-General Weyler and the officers under him.

**Mr. Lawrence's Story.**

Mr. Lawrence's statement to Mr. Olney was as follows:

"To Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State:

"In accordance with the understanding between yourself and Mr. Edward Marshall, of the New York Journal, I hereby submit to you a statement embracing such of my observations of the condition of affairs in Cuba as it seems likely may be of interest to yourself and the State Department. These were gained during my sojourn in Havana as the correspondent of the New York Journal. It is as much the duty of a newspaper man as it is the duty of a diplomatic agent to sift rumors and ascertain exact facts. This is what I endeavored to do.

"I went to Cuba entirely unprejudiced, and with instructions from Mr. W. H. Hearst, the proprietor of the New York Journal, to exercise the utmost care in preparing my telegrams and letters, and to especially avoid giving favor to one side at the expense of the other. At that time the impression generally prevailed that the wrongs which had led to the insurrection and the strength of the rebels had been somewhat exaggerated by the correspondents of American newspapers. I was one of those who believed that to be true.

"On my arrival in Havana (March 20) I immediately placed myself in communication with the recognized Spanish authorities. It was my first effort to gain an impartial and complete view of the condition of affairs in Cuba as it then existed. I found that it was most difficult to obtain information from the Spanish authorities. Such information as they chose to give out—even of military movements long passed—was not announced in the form in which it had been communicated to the authorities by the commanders in the field, but was revised and changed in Havana. This became immediately evident.

**Spaniards Distorted Facts.**

"Even after the correspondents had made up their minds to report from the revised Government reports, the dispatches were subjected to the most rigid scrutiny by the press censor, who often changed facts so that they were in complete conflict with the statements which the Government had a few hours previously issued as truths. This was, it was noticeable, only done when the strength and operations of the insurgents could be belittled thereby, or the successful operations of the Spanish troops magnified.

"For example, I will instance the capture of the city of Pinar del Rio, a Spanish fortress and stronghold in the Province of Pinar del Rio, in two hours by the army of the Cuban Republic under the command of General Antonio Maceo. This occurred during the first week on the island. The Spaniards went out on the announcement that they had attacked the town and been repulsed in short order and with great loss, the Spanish loss not being stated.

"I accepted the Government's statement as true, and called it to the Journal. A few days later reliable information was received from General Maceo that the battle had resulted in a victory for the army of the Cuban Republic, the Spanish garrison having been driven from the town in a demoralized condition, after which the Cuban soldiers destroyed over two hundred houses. The Cuban loss did not exceed fifty men, while those of the Spaniards were killed. This news I telegraphed in my paper, after having verified it absolutely.

"After its publication the Spaniards in Cuba vehemently denied its truth, reiterating their previous statements. Later the truth of the Cuban story was verified by cable dispatches from Madrid, the verification being based upon Captain-General Weyler's own report to the home Government. I may say that my second dispatch announcing the Cuban victory did not pass through the hands of the press censor. It was sent by means of a private messenger via Key West, Fla. This is a fair sample of the methods which the Spanish authorities in Havana follow in giving out news to all parties.

**Foreign Powers Deceived.**

"The representatives of all the foreign Governments in Havana receive their information through the same unreliable channels through which information is passed to the newspaper correspondents. It is invariably scrutinized and altered to suit the Spanish authorities before it is made public. On the other hand, it is quite as true that unreliable information and exaggerated reports are constantly being offered to correspondents and others by the insurgents and their sympathizers. This false news from the insurgent side, however, is without the official stamp. Such news as goes to the correspondents or others through the Cuban headquarters there, under the sanction of the authorities of the Cuban Republic, is, my experience teaches me, invariably reliable.

"It is almost always ultimately verified by the Spaniards themselves, either in Havana or Madrid.

"These statements, I think, dispose of any question which may arise concerning the reliability of the announcements made by American newspaper correspondents in Havana which have been denied by the Spanish authorities.

**Treatment of Americans.**

"A matter which should, I think, be especially called to the attention of yourself and the State Department concerns the treatment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Havana. I will first refer to the case of Walter Grant Dygert, of Illinois. While taking a morning walk on the outskirts of the town of Guines, in the Province of Havana, within twenty miles of the Spanish capital of Cuba, he was arrested by Spanish soldiers under the supposition that he was William Gold, otherwise known as 'Inglesito,' a noted Cuban officer. He was placed in the military jail at Guines.

"Evidence was found in his possession which proved conclusively that he had arrived in Cuba only three days prior to his arrest, and therefore could not have been 'Inglesito,' who had been fighting with the army of the Cuban Republic for almost a year past. Still he was placed 'incommunicado,' which means that he could neither send nor receive communications to or from any living human being except the Spanish authorities. He asserted his American citizenship and his complete in-



Richard Olney, Secretary of State.

nocence of any offense against the Spanish laws, but the authorities even refused to notify the United States Consul-General at Havana of the fact that Dygert had been arrested.

"Through Cuban sympathizers, who had learned of his predicament, Mr. Charles Michelson, who was then the Journal correspondent at Havana, was informed of Dygert's arrest. He immediately laid the facts before United States Consul-General Williams. I am informed that Consul-General Williams made every effort to communicate with Dygert, but that he could not gain from the Spanish authorities even an admission that Dygert was under arrest until the fact became so publicly known that further equivocation was useless.

**Innocent Man in Prison.**

"In the end the authorities admitted the innocence of Dygert—admitted it even to the American Consul-General—but still held him in jail for over two months, in spite of the protests of Consul-General Williams. The reason that he was not released sooner was because he refused to sign a waiver of any claims for damages that he might have against the Spanish Government.

"Another case is that of Frank Agremon, a citizen of New York State and a member of the militia of that Commonwealth. He was arrested and confined in the military jail in the province of Santiago de Cuba. What has become of him no man except those who have been concerned in his disappearance can tell. The American consul office at Havana informed me that it has never been notified of the arrest of Agremon, and that inquiries made at the palace of the Captain-General have been met with the reply that they know nothing about the case.

"Personally I made inquiry concerning him, but was not able to learn from the Spanish authorities whether he was in prison or at liberty, alive or dead. That he was arrested there is not the slightest doubt. I have come in personal contact with four men who saw him in the custody of the Spanish soldiers.

"You are probably better informed than myself regarding the cases of the Americans arrested in connection with the so-called Competitor expedition, but I may add to your information the facts that upon learning of their capture the Captain-General issued orders for a court-martial to convene immediately upon their arrival, and personally expressed the hope that they would be executed within twenty-four hours, as a warning to others who might accompany or seek to accompany insurgent expeditions to Cuba. This was before the Captain-General knew that the prisoners had been taken on the water, and were, therefore, subject to the jurisdiction of the naval and not the land authorities.

**Spain Violated the Protocol.**

"You know that in the trial of these men the Government of Spain violated both the letter and spirit of the protocol of 1871. I personally present you with the protocol, and I am informed that the Consul-General Williams and Vice-Consul Springer protested against such procedure in the cases of American citizens. This protest was made in the name of the United States Government, and, as Mr. Williams stated, by order of the State Department. The officer who received the protest was the Judge Advocate of the court-martial, and the time was one hour before the beginning of the trial.

"I may state, however, that Mr. Williams had made the same protest in writing, several days previously, and that his letter was read at the court-martial. The Judge Advocate consulted with the prosecuting officer, who decided that the trial must proceed, notwithstanding the objections raised by the American Government. The fact that the trial was held and that the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death are matters on which you have already been informed by Consul-General Williams. Even though the Madrid authorities have ordered a suspension of sentence, at the request of Minister Taylor, the prisoners are still subject to the sentence, which may be carried out at any time at the will of the Spanish Government.

**Weyler's Queer Ideas.**

"It should also be called to the attention of the State Department that Captain-General Weyler does not openly recognize the treaty rights of the United States in this matter, but that he describes concessions which are evidently made under treaty provisions as favors to the United States, thus placing this Government in the attitude of being under obligations to Spain. This may be illustrated by citing the cases of Charles Michelson and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of the Journal, who were arrested in Havana and confined in Morro Castle.

"Messrs. Michelson and Betancourt were arrested on the charge that they had passed the Spanish lines without the permission of the authorities. It immediately became evident that it was a case of mistaken identity, as neither of the men arrested had, in reality, passed the Spanish lines or attempted to do so. Shortly after their arrest, and after the Consul-General of the United States had made a formal demand upon the Spanish authorities for the release of the men, the Spanish expedition was stopped by the United States Government officials as it was leaving New York Harbor.

"Captain-General Weyler then released Michelson and Betancourt, with the statement that he did it as a favor to the United States, in recognition of the prompt action of your department in stopping the expedition. Thus, instead of admitting the treaty rights of the United States and according a civil trial to all American citizens arrested in Cuba not actually 'with arms in hand,' he places this Government in the humiliating position of suing for and accepting favors at the hands of the Spanish Government. I was informed shortly before I left Havana that the cases of Messrs.

town that had not been confiscated by Melquillo's men. Every food animal and fowl had been killed and the people were compelled to go to the open fields to find sufficient food to drive away hunger. The women of Jiquilabo were in a state of terror bordering upon insanity because of the infamous conduct of the soldiers toward them. This conduct aroused the indignation of the men of the town and they appealed to Melquillo in person for protection for the women.

"His reply was that no loyal Spanish woman would refuse a Spanish soldier anything, and he presumed the women of Jiquilabo were loyal Spanish subjects. An instance was related by my informant of two soldiers entering a hut where they found a woman alone. They first spoke to her in such language as no good woman would listen to. Finally they attacked her. She secured a knife and fought them off as best she could, until, when her strength was almost exhausted, she broke away from them and ran into the field. The men followed her and, realizing that the thought of escape was hopeless, the poor woman drove a knife into her breast and within a few minutes was a corpse. The name of this woman was Maria Garmuza.

"This is only one of dozens of similar cases that have been reported to me. My information is of the most reliable kind and was given to me by persons who could give no reason for a shadow of a doubt.

**The Military Situation.**

"As to the military situation on the island, though people in this country to command respect believe that the Spaniards represent the only real army in Cuba from a soldier's point of view, and that the army of the Cuban Republic is composed of mere wandering bands of destroying outlaws led by men who respect and are subject to no law whatever. This is untrue. The Spaniards are in point of numbers superior to their opponents, but they are inferior in every other respect. They have exhibited superior brains, courage and military genius.

"Landings on the island with only a small following a year ago last February, General Gomez and Maceo have now under their command in the neighborhood of 100,000 men, whose numbers would be very largely increased if the men who desire to join them could pass through the Spanish lines. The Republic is in possession of almost the whole of the island, and their numbers are such that they have not been attacked and occupied.

"To do this they have been compelled to drive the Spanish garrisons out of the cities and they have done it most successfully whenever it has been attempted. The only portions of Cuba which the Spaniards have managed to hold are the capital, Havana, and other towns on the sea coast, where they have been favored with the protection of the Spanish gunboats.

"The Spaniards are in a position to occupy cells in the military prisons in the eastern part of the island, and have been there for months past, without a hearing of any kind. In this contemptuous manner does Captain-General Weyler regard and treat Americans generally.

"My statements of outrages perpetrated on the peasantry of Cuba by the officers of the Spanish army and Colonel Melquillo in particular are susceptible of the clearest and most conclusive proof, while on the other hand, they are, I am informed, only the merest hints of the dreadful state of affairs which really exists in Cuba. Were it possible to relieve some of the most important and highly respected men in the island of Cuba from the fear of revengeful punishment by the Spaniards, I would give the names of the men of the highest standing and wealth, who have witnessed every one of the horrors to which I have referred in my press-dispatches.

**Havana Can Be Taken.**

"The capital is in almost a defenseless condition against a land attack, the Captain-General having sent nearly all of his available forces to the province of Pinar del Rio to reinforce the troops which he has established from the northern to the southern coast of the island. The fortress at Capabana and the fortress of Santa Clara, which is situated in the city of Havana, are the west of the harbor, and have quite an effective defense against an attack by sea, but would, in the opinion of military men, whom I have interviewed in Havana, prove totally inadequate to defend the city from an invasion on the land side. The only protection the capital has from an attack by land are a few insignificant stockade forts erected around the outskirts and garrisoned by poorly equipped, undrilled, half-starved volunteers, who, during the hours when they are on duty, may be seen in the streets of Havana asking alms of citizens like ordinary beggars.

"It seems incredible that such men would succeed in holding Havana against an attack by such fighters as the Cubans under General Gomez have on more than one occasion proven themselves to be. In a march of over five hundred miles, which the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army has made since he left Puerto Principe on his second invasion, he has not had a battle nor even a skirmish with the Spaniards, who have persistently avoided a trial of strength. The march has been made without the loss of a single man on either side, and incidentally hundreds of peasants have swelled the ranks of the Cuban army by enlisting under General Gomez.

"In Pinar del Rio province General Maceo is commander of the situation. He has a comparatively small force, consisting, I have been told, of not over 5,000 men, who, however, are well trained fighters and splendidly equipped with arms and ammunition. On the trocha it was reported to me that there were over 30,000 Spanish soldiers, against which body of men, flying columns of Spaniards consisting of from 1,500 to 5,000 soldiers, were attempting to drive Maceo's troops.

**General Maceo's Victories.**

"They find it impossible, however, to get Maceo into a position from which he cannot escape, and whenever he has met a force of Spaniards in battle he has invariably succeeded in defeating his enemies. For proof of this his battles with the Alphonso XIII. Battalion and with the force under General Suarez Inclan at the battle of Cacaerajicara may be cited. After ten hours of fighting Maceo drove Colonel Dubos and the Alphonso XIII. Battalion back to the sea coast where they were compelled to take refuge on board the gunboat Alorita. The Spanish loss at this engagement was nearly 1,000, while General Maceo suffered a loss of not more than 200.

"At Cacaerajicara Maceo led Inclan into a trap and drove him back to Bahia Honda with great loss. This appears to be the fate of the flying columns that are sent after Maceo, while, on the other hand, the Spanish soldiers on the trocha are being exterminated daily by yellow fever and other diseases.

"The death rate is so high on the trocha that the supply of Spanish soldiers to take the places of those who have succumbed to disease is exhausted, and General Weyler has been driven to the extremity of calling upon the volunteers from Havana to reinforce the line. At the time I left Havana the Captain-General had attempted to make a draft on the volunteers to go to the trocha, and these young men who correspond to the militia in this country) were in open rebellion against his order. The position they assumed was that it was their duty to guard the banks and public buildings of Havana, in addition to doing guard duty generally around the city and its outskirts, and that neither General Weyler nor any other commander had authority to order them into the field.

**Cubans in Good Condition.**

"The Cubans are in a position to maintain the present state of affairs for the next twenty years if Spain can find resources to keep up her end of the war for that length of time. Up to the moment of the present state of the army of the Republic have established ranches, where men are engaged in breeding and raising cattle for food purposes. The raising of vegetables is also encouraged by the Cuban commanders, and in addition to this means of subsistence they have the native food plants that grow in wild profusion all over the island.

"From this it will be readily understood that no matter how long the war should last, or how much privation they should suffer in other directions, the republican army will never suffer dangerously from lack of food. As the Cubans are in a position to stop all farming except such as they indulge in themselves, the Spaniards will presently find that their own shortage of food is a great drawback to their campaign, and they will be compelled to resort to importing their rations from the United States, Spain or some other country.

"The Cubans have been accused of incendiarism in a criminal sense because they have destroyed sugar cane, tobacco, mills and plantations. They insist that they should not be regarded as criminals, but that the orders which the commanders issued for the destruction of the island were justifiable war measures.

**Destroyed with Owners' Consent.**

"I have personal knowledge that in a great many cases the plantations have been destroyed with the consent of the owners. In fact, a great number of owners of plantations that have been destroyed informed me personally that they had invited the Cubans to do so because they did not want to grind their cane and thereby supply revenues to the Spanish Government. The fact that wealthy men cherish such hostility to Spain and are ready to help the Cubans in their fight should be sufficient refutation of the charge that the war for Cuban freedom is only backed by the ignorant classes and negroes.

"I found that nearly three-fifths of the population of the island were either actively engaged in the war on the Cuban side or sympathized with it. Of course, these men dare not utter their sentiments openly, but they have willingly risked themselves to aid the cause, and to those whom they can trust not to betray them they are not in the least backward in expressing their views. Respectfully submitted,

"FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE."

May 18, 1896.

**MOSCOW'S FETES IN FULL SWING.**

(Continued from first page.)

The "Upper Ten" will view the novel spectacle from balconies at a distance.

**The Imperial Programme.**

Their Majesties will remain three days in retirement and fasting in spiritual preparation before the coronation. On Tuesday and Wednesday they will visit the historic monastery, Troitskoe Sergiofskoe Lavra, and on Thursday the Moscow town hall, and dine at the palace of the British Embassy, and then open the ball at the Palace Kremlin.

For Friday many balls, dinners and concerts have been arranged. The German Ambassador on Saturday, the Czarina's birthday, will give a banquet to the foreign envoys, and on Sunday there will be a review of the troops. Then will come the final act, the banquet to the representatives and delegates of the State Institutions at Moscow in Kremlin Palace.

**DIAMONDS' FAST RUN.**

The Lehigh Valley Fliers More Than Please the Officials of the Road.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 18.—The westbound train of the Lehigh Valley's Black Diamond express, which left Jersey City at 12:14 this afternoon, arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night sharp. The 448 miles had been made in nine hours and eight minutes, actual time, the stops amounting to thirty-eight minutes. No attempt was made to beat the schedule time. The Diamond run over the mountains at a fifty-mile clip, and fifty-six miles of level between Lackawanna and Sayre, were made in forty-nine minutes.

The officials aboard the express were greatly pleased with the smoothness of the run and were further elated to learn that as this train rolled into the Buffalo station the wires were ticking the arrival of the eastbound Diamond, which left here at noon. They declared that it was not only easy for the Diamond to meet the schedule time, but that they were confident of the ability to equal the record for the distance.

The stop was made at Newark, at 12:28 o'clock p. m. There was a minute's delay there, and then the train flew on to South Plainfield, where a stop of two minutes was made for water. Easton (Pa.) was reached at 1:46 o'clock p. m. the run of seventy-six miles having been made in four hours and twenty-eight minutes, three minutes for stops having been deducted. A change of engines was made at Easton, and the train drew out at 2:05 o'clock for the best run for the distance was made between Newark and South Plainfield, the train going a mile in forty-seven seconds.

**SHOOTING SHERIFF ON TRIAL.**

He Took the Law into His Own Hands and Must Answer.

Montgomery, Ala., May 18.—The preliminary hearing of Sheriff Robert Kennedy, of Dallas County, for the killing of Percy Wood, began this morning.

Martins Wood ran away with Kennedy's wife, but returned to Montgomery on April 21. Kennedy, learning they were here, drove fifty miles through the country and found the Wood brothers at the Union Depot, where he shot Percy Woods and wounded Martins.

At the preliminary trial this morning Dr. M. L. Wood testified that he attended Kennedy when he was shot through the back of the head coming out the breast, and that he died from effects of the wound. Mr. Bertram Smith, an eye witness, testified that he saw Kennedy raise his gun and fire, that Percy Wood was standing with his back to him and did not make a motion to draw his gun. The victim fell backward when shot and Martins ran. Kennedy followed and shot at him several times, wounding him in the arm and shoulder. The testimony of other witnesses corroborated the statements of Mr. Kennedy.

The trial will last several days and some startling evidence will be produced. Martins Wood is in bed yet and may not recover from the effects of his wound.

**Race Track Hanger-On Killed.**

William Jeminas, eighteen years old, who went to Sheepshead from Guttenberg, and has been living around the race track and in the paddocks, was killed last night by a locomotive near Brighton Beach. The engine of the train, James S. Taylor, who lives at No. 887 Clifton avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested.

**HE WILL SUE CLEVELAND.**

Armstrong Claims the President's Promise of Good Times Has So Far Cost Him \$1,675.

Cleveland, O., May 18.—David Armstrong, an iron puddler and a Republican politician of some local note, made the announcement here to-day that he purposed to sue President Cleveland for failure to keep certain promises made in 1892.

Mr. Armstrong says that four years ago he was promised higher wages, more work, better times in general.

Mr. Armstrong has carefully computed the result of the Harrison Administration and that of the three years during which Grover Cleveland has been in control, and finds that he has met with a loss of time and reduction of wages amounting to \$1,675. He has consulted attorneys, and says they assure him that he can recover damages.

But, says Mr. Armstrong, as Grover Cleveland is about to make an assignment, and the assignee will be William McKinley, without bonds, the latter will be in no way responsible for the debts incurred by Cleveland.

**HORSA CASE SUBMITTED.**

Briefs for Filibusters and Government Handed In—Judgment Expected Monday.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, May 18.—What is commonly known as the Horra case, involving the Cuban expedition by the vessel of that name, was submitted to the United States Supreme Court to-day.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, J. H. S. Wilbur, Jens P. Peterson and Hans Johanson, citizens of Denmark, were convicted of violation of the neutrality laws of this Government. The conviction was based on the ground that these men had been guilty of organizing a military expedition to invade a country with which the United States Government was at peace. The three men appealed from the decision to the Supreme Court and were released on bail, pending the hearing by the higher court.

Solicitor-General Conrad, representing the Government, two weeks ago moved that the Supreme Court advance the case for a hearing, stating, in connection with his motion, that the President and Secretary Olney desired to have the question at issue settled as soon as possible. In urging the Court to grant his motion the acting Attorney-General remarked that, in the opinion of the President, if the case were to be postponed until the next term of the court, in the Fall, then there would be no use in trying it.

The case was generally interpreted as meaning that the President held the opinion that the Cuban war would not last six months longer. The Solicitor-General subsequently denied that his utterances meant any such conclusion. He explained that he intended to say that unless the case was heard before next Fall it might as well take its regular turn on the docket. It was the intention of the Court to devote the time of to-day's session almost entirely to the Horra case, but other business consumed so much of the afternoon that it was agreed by W. Hallett Phillips, for the appellants, and Solicitor-General Conrad, for the Government, to abandon oral argument and submit the case on the printed briefs.

This was agreeable to the Court and it adjourned until Monday next, when a decision may be expected.

In the brief prepared and submitted by counsel for the appellants, they press the case as one of so much importance that the District Judge who had presided at the trial should not have exhibited that impartiality so characteristic of the administration of justice in the formal tribunals. The address of the Judge, they say, was an undisputed attempt, only too successful, to influence the jury to find the defendants guilty by unwarranted intimations and by expressions unsupported by evidence. Counsel asserted that, assuming the case to be stated for the Government, such a state of facts does not constitute a "military expedition."

The men had a right, so far as our laws are concerned, to join the Cuban army and to go to Cuba for that purpose, either singly or together. Nor were they forbidden by our laws to convey to such army munitions of war. The passengers on the Horra were not armed when they left this country, and in a case of so much importance as this, the Government should have the protection of an organized body capable of leaving war. The statement of the Judge that they were armed is a finding of a fact not warranted by any evidence.

On the other hand, the Attorney-General in his brief contended that an "enterprise" was military whenever it was "relating or pertaining to war," or "connected with a state of war," or whenever it was appropriate to the affairs of war.

The word "military" says the brief of the Attorney-General, might be properly applicable not only to a body of men organized, or quasi-organized, but even to a single man.

When Samson went out and slew one thousand men with the jawbone of an ass, his actions were clearly of a military character.

There is no doubt that the President and Secretary Olney are pressing for a decision. Hence it will no doubt be handed down next Monday.

**LORD SHOLTO MUST WAIT.**

His Wife Declares She Will Not Leave the Stage for Arizona Until She Has Seen New York.

Chicago, May 18.—Lady Sholto Douglass is not going to return to her titled husband, that is, not just yet. She has been filling a "muscle ball" engagement here while the second son of the Marquis of Queensberry has been attending to business in Phoenix, Arizona.

Their separation has caused some comment, particularly because Lady Sholto Douglass has confided to a number of her friends that she wants her husband to accompany her to Arizona, but that she will not leave New York until she has seen New York.

"Of course, I expect to go to Arizona and leave the stage. Here's a letter from Lord Sholto I just received to-day. He wants me to go to Arizona, but he says he won't go with me. He has sent me two letters, but then, you know letters and telegrams go astray. Poor fellow, I suppose he is worrying."

"Have we quarrelled? Well, perhaps I have. I don't say anything about it. Some of these days I'll go back and be a good little wife, but not until I've seen New York."

**Advertisement.**

**Insist**

On having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Pills. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

**PASTOR FULLER RESIGNS HIS PLACE.**

The Minister Abandons His Pulpit Rather Than Submit to Disciplining.

Suspended by the Bishop of the Diocese, He Returned an Indignant Reply.

HAD ONCE SECURED A DIVORCE.

Left His Charge in a Buffalo Episcopal Church Years Ago Because of Trouble with His Wife and Went to Malden, Mass.

Boston, May 18.—Rev. Samuel Richard Fuller, rector of St. Paul's Church in Malden for several years, until suspended by the Bishop, refuses to accept the sentence imposed. In a letter to Bishop Lawrence he says:

"I insist upon my good faith in every step taken by me, and upon my innocence of wrong, intended or committed toward the church or toward any individual. Therefore, I cannot submit to any condemnatory or disciplinary sentence whatsoever, without doing violence to my consciousness of integrity.

"Accordingly, I resign my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and herewith, as in its canon provided, 'declare' to you 'in writing' my 'renunciation' of said ministry in said church and demand immediate deposition therefrom for the reason that I do hereby 'abandon and openly renounce the discipline' of said church."

Fuller was pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church in this city up to about seven years ago. He left Buffalo because of a trouble which was not made public at the time. It associated the name of Mrs. Fuller with that of a leading Republican politician, who has since served in the State Legislature. They lived in adjoining houses on Pearl street. Mr. Fuller brought an action for divorce and got his decree. He then deemed it best to take up his work in another community. Mrs. Fuller and her children by her first marriage still live in Buffalo.

The church which he served as pastor is in the town district, and has been abandoned, and the property offered for sale for business purposes.

**THE MILLER SUNK AGAIN.**

She Was Sent to the Bottom of Baltimore's Harbor by a Steamer One-fifth Her Size.

Baltimore, May 18.—The Merchants and Miners' Line steamship Decatur H. Miller was run down and sunk to-day in the harbor off the foot of East Falls avenue by the American steamship Bowden, of the Buckman Fruit Company. The officers of each steamer claim that the other was at fault.

Ten years ago the Miller was sunk off Sandy Hook by the William Lawrence. She is nearly five times as large as the Bowden and was fitted with watertight compartments.

The Bowden was bound from Port Antonio, Jamaica, with a cargo of bananas, and the Miller was in tow of the tug Venus, shifting from her pier at the foot of East Falls avenue to Canton, to discharge about five hundred tons of general cargo, consisting largely of tin, cotton, oil and lumber. She was not under steam at the time of the collision and was helpless, save for the tug.

As soon as the Bowden struck the Miller the latter lurched heavily to starboard and a huge, ragged hole showed itself. She began to list rapidly, and the tug hurried her alongside the pier. Efforts were made to keep her afloat by stuffing the ragged hole in her side with mattresses, but they were of no avail, and she slowly settled until she rested on the bottom of the harbor in twenty-four feet of water.

A number of men who were at work below came to the surface. The officers of the Bowden, a seaman, was knocked overboard by the shock of the collision. He was badly injured and was sent to the City Hospital.

**STALEE KILLED IN HONDURAS.**

A New Brunswick Man Learns That His Brother Was Murdered.

Postmaster Charles Doshier, of New Brunswick, N. J., received a letter yesterday from Miles L. Kinney, of the Honduras Planting and Trading Company, asking about a family named Stalee. The letter told how Walton E. Stalee, who had been Mr. Kinney's companion on a steamer from New Orleans to Puerto Cortes, on the northern boundary of Honduras, had been murdered.

Mr. Doshier delivered the letter to John Stalee, a pharmacist in the employ of R. G. Van Pelt & Co., and Mr. Stalee said immediately that he had murdered relations, although it is understood that the United States, in carrying out the friendly purpose as an adviser of Venezuela, consulted that this condition should be complied with in accordance with the terms of the British demand.

**URNAN CLAIM TO BE MADE.**

Venezuela, However, Refuses to Make a Public Apology to Great Britain.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 18.—The Venezuelan Government has agreed to pay the £1,000 demanded by Great Britain for the release of the British police officer, on condition that it is considered simply as indemnity for personal damages, and not as affecting the boundary dispute.

The Venezuelan Government, however, has not consented to make a public apology to Great Britain as a prerequisite to the receipt of the £1,000. It is understood that this condition should be complied with in accordance with the terms of the British demand.

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